

## LAND VALUES.

## Astounding Rise of Real Estate Prices in This Country.

To those who are skeptical of the wisdom of investing money in real estate there are numerous instances of cities where every inch of land is of great value which have been built upon sites formerly sold for little or even given away. The United States and Canada are rich in such examples. Canada especially has been the scene of great bargains in land. During the first years of its history James I. made a free gift of the whole of Canada, together with Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, to the famous Lord Stirling. Some 200 years later a member of the suit of the governor of the colony was granted 100,000 acres of land by William IV. Later this was increased by the addition of 500,000 acres. Sixty years later a Canadian land company was given 3,000,000 acres, 2,000,000 being paid for at the rate of 60 cents an acre and the rest a free gift. As late as 1880 the Canadian government actually made the Scotch-Canadian company a present of \$2,500,000 in cash as a bonus, with a free grant of 25,000,000 acres. As there were many conditions as to the development of the territory in the terms of the grant the bargain was not so one sided as it at first appears.

Every one knows that the whole of Manhattan Island was sold by the Indians for \$24. Yet a plot of ground which was once a farm and was granted and still belongs to Trinity church yields a yearly income of \$10,000,000.

Pennsylvania, the second most populous state in America, containing scores of prosperous cities, has an area of about 45,000 square miles. This tract of land was given over to William Penn in settlement of a comparatively trifling debt which Charles II. owed to Penn's father and which he found himself disinclined or unable to pay in cash.

The same improvident king was the one who rented 2,700,000 square miles of the land about Hudson bay for a yearly rental of two beavers and two elk per annum. This has proved to be one of the best speculations in land on record. Some 200 years after the deal the company of owners sold the major part of this vast territory to the Canadian federation for \$2,500,000, and in the meantime it had been bringing in an average income of \$500,000 a year.

Less than 300 years ago the present site of Liverpool was sold for \$2,250 by a small London syndicate, who had bought it from Charles I. for even less.

The site of Johannesburg and most of its gold mines, which are said to contain over \$14,000,000,000 worth of the precious metal, were sold less than thirty years ago to an Englishman named Pratt for the sum of \$1,500. In spite of its cheapness it was a bad bargain for him, for because of his activity in the first Boer war his property was confiscated and he was driven to England in a penniless state.—New York Herald.

## Don't Be Touchy.

There are some people always looking out for slights. They cannot pay a visit, they cannot receive a friend, they cannot carry on the intercourse of the family, without suspecting some offense is designed. They are terribly touchy. If they meet an acquaintance in the street who happens to be preoccupied with business, they attribute his abstraction to some motive personal to themselves and take umbrage accordingly. They lay on others the fault of their irritability. A fit of indigestion makes them see impertinences in everybody they come in contact with. Innocent persons who never dreamed of giving offense are astonished to find some unfortunate word or some momentary taciturnity mistaken for insult. Of course, such a mental condition is due to too much thinking about self and to an exaggerated self esteem, even though unconscious. The best remedy is to persistently put thoughts of self out of mind. Find something more absorbing and more elevating to think about if you are one of the touchy ones, and you'll soon lose the habit.

## A Bright Boy.

"Your son, I believe, made some experiments while at college?"  
"Yes; he discovered what he calls his 'scientific paradox.'"  
"What is the nature of it?"  
"He succeeded in demonstrating that debts are expanded by contracting them."

## Given and Taken Away.

A tiny bridesmaid at a wedding the other day surveyed the departing bride and groom with a gloomy brow. "Oh, dear!" she pouted. "Sister was going to get married today and have lots of fun! And now that man's taken her away!"

## Too Many.

"And David had five kings before him," read the pastor.  
"Gosh!" exclaimed the man in the rear pew. "I'm glad David wasn't in the game last night!"

The first regular serial newspaper was printed at Antwerp in the year 1605 and bore the name of Nieuwlinghe.

## THE BIRTH OF WORDS

## ODD ORIGIN OF SOME OF OUR FAMILIAR EXPRESSIONS.

The Phrase That Brought About the Word "Haberdasher"—"Lullaby" Originated With the Arabian Moth—Where "Silhouette" Came From.

There are words all frequently use whose histories and derivations are quaint and peculiar. The schooner is comparatively a modern craft and is a product of Yankee ingenuity. A bluff old New England skipper, Captain Andrew Robinson, who probably brought more slaves to the colonies than molasses and other common importations, one day came to the conclusion that he could rig a boat that would be an improvement on the craft then in use for coastwise shipping. Being superstitious, as most seafaring people are, he determined to let chance name his new boat. There were many spectators at the launching, some shaking their heads dubiously, others ridiculing and then others believing in the invention of the old captain. As the boat left the stays she plunged her nose into the water, came up again like a cork and skimmed over the water like a bird. A burst of admiration broke from the crowd, and one of the onlookers exclaimed, "See how she scoons!" Captain Robinson, reverently taking the cue, said, "Then scooner let her be!" and "scooner" she has been ever since, with the exception of the letter "h," which generally manages somehow to get into words where it is not needed.

Another curious word which has a significant and historical origin is silhouette. Although this word is somewhat un-English, still it comes under the general appropriation which the English speaking people made of everything that would serve them. One Silhouette was minister of state of France in 1859, a critical period with that country financially, which came near culminating in national bankruptcy. Silhouette is represented as being a very wise and sagacious man, and in politics he would now be termed a "reformer."

Silhouette and his doctrines became the butt of all the wits of Paris, and many a jest was perpetrated on the minister of state under the very nose of Silhouette. With serious faces, but laughing inwardly, persons wore short coats without sleeves, and many other extravagances of a like nature were committed, among which was one of particular note which created a great deal of merriment at the time—in fact so much so that it has been handed down to us together with the name of the great reformer as being the climax of the pranks of the Parisian wits. All of the portraits were made in black to represent a profile of the face and bust similar to a shadow cast upon a white paper by the aid of a strong light.

The youth speaks of going to his "haberdasher." This word is among that class that owe their origin to one of the most common of sources—viz, corruption. The small shopkeepers of Germany had a custom in past ages of standing in the doors of their shops and inviting an inspection of their wares. Their common salutation to every passerby who had the appearance of being in the least susceptible was, "Habt ihr das, herr?" (Have you this, sir?) which was, one may readily imagine, corrupted into "haberdasher" by rapid and constant repetition.

Another word, "exchequer," has a peculiar derivation. In the time of the old Normans there was established a court of equity, or claims, before which were settled the claims of the king upon the people, the claims of the people upon the king and the claims of the people upon the people. Before the judge or presiding officer of this court was a table, upon which was a checkered cloth similar to a chessboard, which was used as an assistant in counting, and to observe this court in session it had the appearance of a game of checkers, and so by common usage it became the court of exchequer.

The word "quiz" is purely an accident, or, more properly speaking, the result of an Irishman's joke, and in reality has no meaning. A wager was made between some students of an old university that one of them could not invent a new word which in twenty-four hours would be the talk of all Dublin. There was much laughter at the expense of the would be coiner of the new word, but next morning upon rising the new word was at the expense of the scoffers, for the letters q u i z were posted on every wall and available space in Dublin, and thus the word became the talk of the town and has since remained exactly what it was when it was invented—a riddle.

There is a word in our language which, correctly speaking, means nothing whatever, although its relative meaning is familiar and dear to all. Who is there in whom the word "lullaby" does not stir some of the tenderest and dearest recollections? This word "lullaby" comes to us in sweet contrast as a myth from the starry plains of Arabia, polished and rounded by the roll of the eternal ages. As a consequence of Lillith, Adam's consort, forming an alliance with the evil spirit, and thus falling from grace, in the

course of time the name Lillith became dreaded, and many fearful deeds were attributed to her, so much so the Arabian mother never dare leave her slumbering child without commanding Lillith to be gone and to do the little one no harm. The Arabic phrase invariably used had the sound of "Lillith a by." As time progressed this was taken up and made the burden of the crooning, drowsy hummings of a mother singing her baby to sleep and has finally come down to us as the sweet, soft "lullaby."—New York Herald.

## Intellectual Drinks.

"Tea and coffee are drugs—drugs solely," said a chemist. "They stimulate the brain, and the reaction from the stimulation is not perceptible; hence tea and coffee are excellent brain spurs. For a little while they do actually make us more intelligent than we naturally are. That is why they are so popular. It is why we chemists call them intellectual drinks. Alcohol, whether it be taken in the form of champagne or beer or whisky, is not an intellectual drink, but the opposite. From the beginning alcohol stupefies instead of enlivening the brain. But it makes us talk! If it were not enlivening how should it make us talk? Alas, alcohol makes us talk, but we say under its influence the things we should not. Alcohol deadens the inhibitory, the prohibitive centers of the brain. It stupefies the brain muscle, which knows what things should not be told, and hence, while drinking we talk; but, oh, the things we say, and, oh, how we blush in the cold gray light of the morning after to remember what we said!"

## "Tarry" Gould's Long Cruise.

"Tarry" Gould was a well known character in and around Danvers years ago, but very few knew what gave him the nickname of "Tarry." He was very fond of telling about the long sea trip he enjoyed when a young man. It seems he thought he was tired living ashore, so he went to Danversport and shipped on a coasting schooner bound for Philadelphia. He used to say, in telling his story: "I did expect to enjoy that trip so much. Well, we cast off from the wharf and started down river. When we got to Beverly bridge (a mile or so from the wharf) I made up my mind that I had got enough of it, and as we passed through the draw I climbed to the bridge and started for home, and, if you will believe me, I could not get a wink of sleep that night until they threw water on the outside of my bedroom windows to make it seem I was aboard ship."—Boston Herald.

## Scraps From the Sea.

"There is often found at sea a life belt or some sort of a life preserver floating on the water that bears the name of the vessel to which it belonged," said a veteran sea captain. "As soon as it is reported there is at once a great amount of speculation on the part of those interested in the ship as to whether the vessel is safe or not. This increases to alarm if the ship is any way overdue. In most instances the preserver has been washed from the deck by a wave or has fallen overboard, and the alarm is entirely without foundation. I remember an instance in which my boat broke a crank shaft. We were eleven days overdue, and we were given up for lost because a raft that should have been fastened on the deck was washed overboard and picked up by a faster liner. I have sometimes thought it would be a good thing if these minor articles were not marked."

## South Sea Island Customs.

When a south sea island mother wishes to chastise her child she seldom resorts to slapping, and slippers, of course, she has none. Instead of using the forms of punishment customary among civilized mothers she pulls the child's hair or bites some part of the body, generally the fleshy part of the arm. In wandering about the village one sees many children having on their bodies scars produced by wounds inflicted by their mothers' teeth. When a mother wishes to caress her child she deftly draws her thumb across its eyebrow or cheek or gently seizes its cheek between her teeth. The rubbing of noses is also a mark of affection among the Kingsmill Islanders, as it is among the Maoris of New Zealand.

## Hot Soda Baths.

Hot soda baths are recommended by some persons for rheumatism, and the way they are taken is this: Fill the tub half full of water as hot as can be borne, add half a pound of common baking soda and immerse the body for at least twenty minutes, keeping up the temperature by the addition of hot water from time to time. Vaseline or cold cream should be rubbed into the skin after the latter has been dried in order to replace the natural oil.

## A Bit of English Humor.

Recently the London Morning Post contained the following advertisement: "Wanted.—A nurse for night duty only; one thoroughly accustomed to bottle babies."

This called forth the remark from the British Journal of Nursing: "To bottle babies? How is it done and for what purpose are these innocents used when 'bottled'?"

## Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Is not a secret or patent medicine, against which the most intelligent people are quite naturally averse because of the uncertainty as to their harmless character, but is a medicine of known composition, a full list of all its ingredients being printed, in plain English, on every bottle wrapper. An examination of this list of ingredients will disclose the fact that it is non-alcoholic in its composition, chemically pure glycerine taking the place of the commonly used alcohol, in its make-up. The "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce is in fact the only medicine put up for the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold through druggists, that does not contain alcohol and that too in large quantities. Furthermore, it is the only medicine for woman's special diseases, the ingredients of which have the unanimous endorsement of all the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice, and that too as remedies for the ailments for which "Favorite Prescription" is recommended.

A little book of some of these endorsements will be sent to any address, post-paid, and absolutely free if you request same by postal card or letter, of Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Don't forget that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for woman's weaknesses and delicate ailments, is not a patent or secret medicine, being the "Favorite Prescription" of a regularly educated and graduated physician, engaged in the practice of his chosen specialty—that of diseases of women—that its ingredients are printed in plain English on every bottle wrapper; that it is the only medicine especially designed for the cure of woman's diseases that contains no alcohol, and the only one that has a professional endorsement worth more than all the so-called "testimonials" ever published for other medicines. Send for these endorsements as above. They are free for the asking.

If you suffer from periodical headache, backache, dizziness, pain or dragging down sensation low down in the abdomen, weak back, have disagreeable and weakening, catarrhal, pelvic drain, or are in distress from being long on your feet, then you may be sure of benefit from taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets the best laxative and regulator of the bowels. They invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. One a laxative; two or three a cathartic.

## Mr. Potts in Church.

Mrs. Potts (whispering to her husband in church)—Henry, what a shame for you to be looking about so during the prayer.

Mr. Potts—I was just counting to see if there were as many women closing their eyes as there were eyeing their clothes.

## Kentucky Fair Dates.

The following are the dates fixed for holding the Kentucky Fairs for 1906 as far as reported. Officers of fairs are requested to report to us any omissions or correction of dates.

Richmond, July 11—3 days.  
Lancaster, July 18—3 days.  
Hustonsville, July 25—3 days.  
Winchester, July 25—3 days.  
Madisonville, July 31—5 days.  
Danville, August 1—3 days.  
Harrodsburg, August 7—4 days.  
Fern Creek, August 14—4 days.  
Vanceburg, August 15—4 days.  
Shepardsville, August 21—4 days.  
Lawrenceburg, August 21—4 days.  
Springfield, August 15—4 days.  
Broedhead, August 15—3 days.  
Guthrie, August 23—3 days.  
Nicholasville, August 28—3 days.  
Shelbyville, August 28—4 days.  
Florence, August 29—4 days.  
Ewing, August 30—3 days.  
Elizabethtown, September 4—3 days.  
Paris, September 4—5 days.  
Bardstow, September 5—4 days.  
Monticello, September 11—4 days.  
Glasgow, September 12—4 days.  
Henderson, September 25—5 days.  
Falmouth, September 26—4 days.  
Pembroke, September 27—3 days.  
Owensboro, October 2—5 days.  
Mayfield, Ky., October 3—4 days.

## New Cure for Epilepsy.

J. W. Waterman, of Watertown, O., rural free delivery, writes: "My daughter, afflicted for years with epilepsy, was cured by Dr. Kink's New Life Pills. She has not had an attack for over two years." Best body cleansers and life giving tonic pills on earth. 25c at Oberdorfer's drug store.

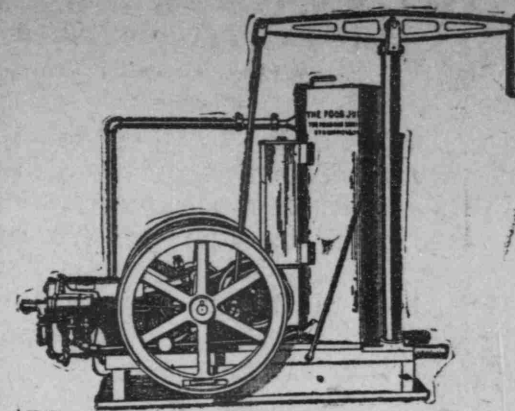
## William's Kidney Pills.

Have you neglected your Kidneys? Have you overworked your nervous system and caused trouble with your Kidneys and Bladder? Have you pains in the loins, side, back, groins and bladder? Have you a flabby appearance of the face, especially under the eyes? Too frequent desire to pass urine? If so, William's Kidney Pills will cure you. Sample free. By mail 50 cents. Sold by Oberdorfer.

WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., Props.,  
Cleveland, O.

## Free Reclining Chair Cars.

The Southern Railway has inaugurated free reclining chair car service between Louisville and Evansville on their fast through trains leaving Louisville at 7:30 a. m. and 5 p. m. daily, and running solid to Evansville, without change. This line also operates free reclining chair cars on night Lexington and Danville to St. Louis, also Pullman Sleeper through from Danville to St. Louis. The Southern Railway is 23 miles the shortest from Louisville to Nashville and forty-three miles the shortest to St. Louis. If



THE  
**FOOS, JR.,**  
A 2-Horse Power Engine,  
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The Foos Gas Engine Co.,  
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The simplicity of this type is clearly shown by the above cut. Every detail has been carefully worked out, and the Engine particularly designed for small plants or ranch or farm work under conditions where the attention received is often limited.

**COAL!**

What Is Coal?

"An amorphous substance derived from the vegetation of prehistoric ages, consisting of different kinds of hydrocarbons found in beds or veins in the earth and used for fuel."

Also found in great abundance at Dodson's Coal Yards.

**W. C. DODSON,**  
Coal Grain Feed

## LOUISVILLE &amp; NASHVILLE TIME CARD

[In Effect April 15, 1906.]

Arrival and Departure of Trains At and From Paris.

ARRIVES AT PARIS FROM	DEPARTS FROM PARIS FOR
Knoxville, Tenn..... 5:28 am	Cincinnati, O..... 5:35 am
Lexington, Ky..... 5:31 am	Maysville, Ky..... 6:25 am
*Cynthiana, Ky..... 7:40 am	Lexington, Ky..... 7:15 am
*Lexington, Ky..... 7:45 am	*Maysville, Ky..... 7:55 am
*Maysville, Ky..... 7:45 am	*Lexington, Ky..... 7:55 am
*Rowland, Ky..... 7:43 am	*Cincinnati, O..... 8:15 am
*Lexington, Ky..... 7:48 am	*Rowland, Ky..... 8:05 am
Lexington, Ky..... 9:00 am	Lexington, Ky..... 8:15 am
Cincinnati, O..... 10:48 am	Lexington, Ky..... 9:20 am
Maysville, Ky..... 11:00 am	Lexington, Ky..... 11:08 am
Lexington, Ky..... 11:00 am	Knoxville, Tenn..... 11:10 am
Lexington, Ky..... 11:37 am	Maysville, Ky..... 11:40 am
Cynthiana, Ky..... 12:55 pm	Cynthiana, Ky..... 11:42 am
Lexington, Ky..... 1:50 pm	Lexington, Ky..... 12:00 am
Lexington, Ky..... 2:45 pm	Lexington, Ky..... 1:00 pm
*Maysville, Ky..... 3:20 pm	Lexington, Ky..... 2:00 pm
Lexington, Ky..... 3:25 pm	Lexington, Ky..... 3:35 pm
Knoxville, Tenn..... 3:28 pm	Cincinnati, O..... 3:40 pm
Lexington, Ky..... 4:55 pm	Lexington, Ky..... 5:05 pm
*Rowland, Ky..... 5:19 pm	*Lexington, Ky..... 5:40 pm
*Cincinnati, O..... 5:33 pm	*Rowland, Ky..... 5:42 pm
*Maysville, Ky..... 5:35 pm	*Lexington, Ky..... 6:00 pm
Lexington, Ky..... 5:50 pm	*Cynthiana, Ky..... 6:15 pm
*Lexington, Ky..... 6:10 pm	*Maysville, Ky..... 6:20 pm
Lexington, Ky..... 7:10 pm	Lexington, Ky..... 7:20 pm
Lexington, Ky..... 8:40 pm	Lexington, Ky..... 9:50 pm
Cincinnati, O..... 10:30 pm	Lexington, Ky..... 10:34 pm
Lexington, Ky..... 12:00 pm	Knoxville, Tenn..... 10:38 pm

NOTE—(\*) daily except Sunday. (+) Sunday only. Without mark, daily.

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kinds always on  
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